

# LAW *AND* ORDER



Picture—Courtesy of New York City Police Department

Guest Editor J. Edgar Hoover  
"A Child's World in the City"

Story of the Police Athletic  
League in New York City

Chief Chaffin  
J. Arthur Greasy  
Pueblo, Colo.

Notes on the Editor

The Iron Case



**Joseph Konicek, Jr.**  
Chief of Police, Racine, Wisconsin

Today the United States is facing the greatest danger in its history. If war should come it would be a war of survival—either our way of life or communism must go down to defeat. We must do everything in our power to make sure that WE will survive. I feel positive that we can do so. However, it is high time that our public realizes this fact and does something about it. The complacency and apathy of our American people is a highly dangerous factor; so we must do everything possible to acquaint them with the facts.

Russia is preparing for a gigantic war with the United States and she has been doing this for a long time; in fact, over fifty percent of her 1952 budget was spent for military purposes. When World War II ended in 1945, we threw away our guns and went home—Russia held onto hers, improved upon them and still holds them today, ready to use. We are not ready for war, and you will agree with me on that. The "Korean Police Action" as it has been called many times, has very ably proven that to us. The 130,000 casualties we have suffered indicates clearly that we were not fully prepared and have paid a heavy price because of it. I wonder how many of you realize that your government, today, is very disturbed over the possibility that Russia may decide to march over Europe this summer or fall, and this, of course, would involve us as well. From a cold blooded military standpoint it would be logical for Russia to do this. If she decides to wait another year or two, we could be much stronger and her chances of victory would be materially reduced. Let us all sincerely hope that she waits forever, and that we will never have to engage in another war.

We must never forget that Russia will lie, cheat, deceive and do everything in her power to obtain her objectives. In the communistic creed anything goes, just so long as it advances communism. Communism is Godless—it does not believe in a Divine creator. There is no soul, no immortality. It advocates that religion be rooted out of the minds of all people, as

## Guest Editorial

### A Chief Speaks on Communism

it has no place in communism. The capitalistic state must be destroyed, either by force of arms or by internal revolution. Communism and Capitalism can not exist side by side. An international conspiracy organization is positively necessary, since these men must be the engineers of the revolution. Communism, to be complete, must be world wide and, as long as ONE hostile state exists, it cannot achieve fulfillment of its aims. This is the teaching of Marx, the originator; Lenin the developer and Stalin the continuator—and they do not intend to deviate one iota from their goal.

At the present time Russia is much stronger militarily than the United States. She has approximately five hundred divisions, roughly over four and a half million men ready for war, and this does not include her satellite countries. She has over forty thousand tanks, over twenty thousand planes of all types, over four hundred submarines of which most are equipped with launching platforms, for V-2 rockets. She has eight full airborne divisions, roughly over one hundred thousand men, many air fields in Siberia, and most of these are underground. At the present time, she is building launching platforms for rockets, and these are pointed towards Alaska. We suspect her of having secret air and submarine bases in South America and, most important of all, she has the atomic bomb and the planes to deliver it right here in the United States. When we consider the fact that there are only forty-eight cities in the United States that have a population of over two hundred thousand people, it wouldn't take many bombs to seriously damage industry and another two hundred bombs would almost stop supplies.

If anyone has any doubts about us being within bombing range of the Soviet Union, just study your geography a bit and the latest figures on the range of modern bombing planes, especially jet bombers. IF and WHEN the Soviets decide to send over their planes, we don't expect them to be painted red, or flying the hammer and sickle—no, not at all. They may have the same markings as our planes—they may remain unidentified until it is too late. Your air force experts have told you repeatedly that, about seventy percent of the planes will get through, and that could be enough for a damaging blow. This is something to think about!

Russia means business and that business is with the United States, the only country in the world capable of offering her any opposition. Up to now, Russia has been too successful and without any serious loss of man power on her part. She has today over eight hundred million people under her control—one third of the population of the world; and dominates over thirteen and a half million square miles of land area.

The uncertain days of the precarious peace, that we call the "cold war" are numbered. War between the U.S. and the

U.S.S.R. in what would be the third world war in the life of this tragic generation, is likely to materialize sometime between the summer of 1953 and 1956, according to the experts.

War may come in response to a series of aggressive moves, which the Kremlin will regard as essential to Russian security, but to which the United States will react violently and with determination to put down the aggression. Or it may come as the Soviet experts say it will, as a move of desperation on the part of the U.S. to stave off an inevitable depression, or better still, to turn a depression into prosperity.

On the other side of the Atlantic, and especially behind the iron curtain, abundant and tangible evidence reveals that the U.S.S.R. has definitely decided to abandon the prolonged shadow boxing of the cold war. This decision was reached on the basis of an "estimate of the situation" prepared in the fall of 1948, at the specific request of the late Generalissimo Stalin by a select group of top ranking Soviet specialists, military experts, economists, political observers, diplomats, and spies. Upon that estimate, the politburo unanimously agreed in extraordinary session January 28th, 1948 to accept Lenin's thesis, that war between capitalism and communism is inevitable. At once they ordered the whole vast Soviet state to gird itself for the showdown, between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R.

Police chiefs residing in critical target areas should at once develop a mobilization plan for their departments, and this should include their auxiliary police, whereby their full strength may be made available in a matter of minutes. Included in this plan should be sabotage defense planning, in order that key spots may be fully protected at a moment's notice. We must constantly bear in mind that a so-called "good communist" is a fanatic and he will obey any order from his superiors without question. There are too many of these people in our country to take them lightly. Our water supply, telephone communications, radio stations, utilities, important bridges, and other vital spots, must receive our immediate attention in case of emergency. Police chiefs should be alerted to these facts and be prepared. It may be later than you think.

We should not mobilize out of fear, but for preparedness. Our biggest stumbling block is that we can't seem to work ourselves up to the urgency of the situation. Law enforcement officers should be the first to recognize potential dangers, especially from a sabotage standpoint.

*(Editor's Note: Chief Joseph Konicek, Jr., Chief of Police in Racine, Wis. has been in the law enforcement field for the last 24 years. He is a graduate of the F.B.I. Academy and a member of the Wisconsin Chiefs Assn., the IACP and other associations. His department consists of 114 men plus 29 civilians. The views expressed in the article are Chief Konicek's.)*

## Book Reviews



**After the A Bomb? Emergency Care in Atomic Warfare** Editor Charles F. Behrens, M.D.

Captain, M.C. U.S. Navy; Director Atomic Defense Division, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department.

Director Atomic Defense Division, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department  
Williams and Wilkins Co., Baltimore (Thomas Nelson & Sons 1951) IX, 182 p. tables cm (16 Mo.), \$2.50.

This pocket manual is concerned with the problems with which we will be confronted in the event of an atomic attack on this country. The work is clear and concise in its approach to the problem. Firstly it unhysterically paints, with facts, the picture of disaster. The editor points out that "disaster strikes in many ways and forms, and that the details of medical problems will vary accordingly. It is, however, possible to point out certain salient features that pertain to all disasters in greater or lesser degree." Therefore the material that is presented is applicable to all disasters. The section that covers special weapons, such as biological and chemical warfare is interesting and enlightening.

Data is presented that show how to plan, set up, supply, and estimate the number of aid stations necessary. The tables and charts are complete and clear. Using the information as presented as a basis for planning cannot help but be useful and instructive for one responsible to set up and direct such an operation. Your reviewer found that the lists of equipment were very complete and the personnel requirement lies for aid stations equally good. The aid stations that cover care of burns and other injuries as related to mass casualties, as well as the table of remedial agents are thorough and complete. The aforementioned sections are very useful and clear, and it is the first time that your reviewer has seen a table set up for remedial agents. It will be extremely helpful for aid men and doctors.

"After the Bomb" is a fact loaded book of interest and filled with data of practical use to all concerned with aid and defense on either a local, city, state or national level.

**Additional Book Reviews  
are on Page 13.**

May, 1953

# LAW AND ORDER

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**WILLIAM C. COPP**  
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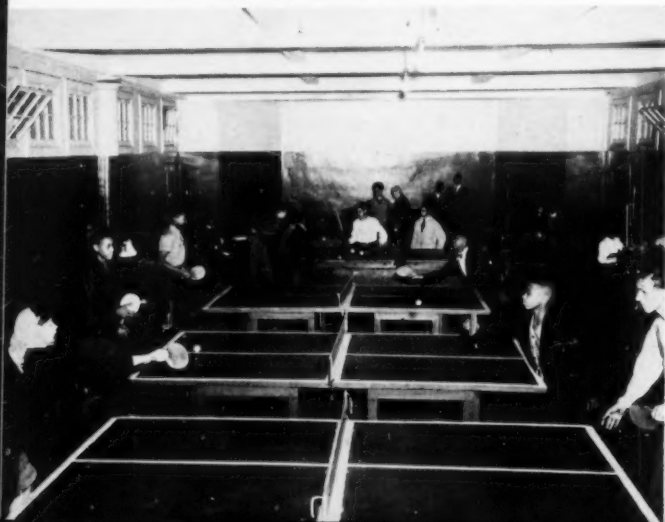
The recreational activities are supervised by trained workers paid by P. A. L. funds

The administrative personnel of the Police Athletic League in New York City do not pretend that they have found the solution to *all* juvenile delinquency problems. However, it must be acknowledged that by providing a constructive youth program, PAL has done much to correct the trend of youth toward waywardness, and thousands of youngsters are being led into the paths of healthy activity.

Like all big cities, New York has the problem of overcrowded areas, where every inch of space is utilized by dwellings or commercial establishments. Such conditions eliminate the possibility of a play area and if youngsters wish to play ball, the only place is in the middle of the street, where traffic constantly interrupts the game and the risk of injury is great.

The problem was not a new one with the New York Police Department but during the depression days it became more acute than ever before. Many people were out of work and on the streets; many teen agers formed gangs which became troublesome and destructive during those bitter times.

New York City has 12 large Youth Centers



## Youth and the PAL

### *The Story of a Winning Combination*

The actual start of PAL in New York City is attributed to a lieutenant attached to the Police Department's Crime Prevention Bureau. In a Bronx Precinct, this Lieutenant became aware of the identities of a group of boys in the 12 to 14 year age who were committing petty thievery and engaging in acts of vandalism. He knew the boys were not "bad," but he also knew that at the rate they were going, their paths led straight to delinquency.

Calling the ringleaders into the station he surprised them with the question "What do you want?" This usually was the question the kids asked the police when brought in for interrogation, and they were caught completely unaware. At first they were suspicious of the "friendliness" but after realizing "they had nothing to lose" the boys told him they wanted a ball team—with a place to play. During the interview, he made notes, and then promised to see what he could do about the situation.

His next step was to visit the merchants who had been plagued by the mischief these boys had created, and proceeded to "sell" them on the fundamental PAL idea. This idea was to grow into the foremost recreation program in America. He won the financial support and the gratitude of these merchants; in a very short time he had the necessary money to buy paraphernalia for a ball team. With the co-operation of the *Bronx Home News*, he was able to book two games a week. Before long a league was formed and the boys were kept busy. If they didn't have a game on a certain day, they were out scouting the rivals. When the baseball season ended, the program was carried on with basketball, boxing, and other activities.

The success of the experiment was viewed by the executives of the Crime Prevention Bureau, and this organization took the entire program under its wing. In other parts of the city they started similar programs. In every case the results were gratifying. At last they had found a weapon which would help combat the juvenile delinquency problem.

The Juvenile Aid Bureau of the New York City Police Department was formed in 1930 with the expressed purpose of assisting and rehabilitating youngsters into the paths of good citizenship. The Bureau discovered that too much leisure time caused young people to get into mischief. This was particularly true in areas that had no recreation facilities. To remedy this situation the Police Athletic League was formed.

# In New York City

This is the third of a series of articles on "Working With Youth" designed to show how good police work starts with the teen-ager.

Staff Written

It was not the intention of PAL to overlap the work of private organizations such as church, social and welfare groups. It endeavored to reach spots where no agency was at work and the need for recreation facilities was great. PAL also has the purpose to help the many youngsters who do get into trouble. It is interesting to note that of the 17,000 cases handled last year by the Juvenile Aid Bureau, 8,000 of these were referred to P.A.L.

In spite of the fact that P.A.L. had its roots in the Police Department, it is in reality a private organization, incorporated under the laws of the State of New York. Its governing body is a Board of Directors which consists of high ranking officers of the New York City Police Department, representatives from city government, and leaders of industry and finance. Not one cent of money comes from the city budget. P.A.L. is operated as a non-profit corporation on contributions which come from the public and industry.

Although the P.A.L. is sponsored by the N.Y.C. Police Department it has policemen only in an administrative capacity. The actual recreation organizing and work is done by trained workers paid by P.A.L. funds.

The size of the present organization is estimated at 100,000 children between the ages of seven to eighteen (two-thirds of them are boys). The program is extensive and runs from sports through the arts, with detours into nature study at camp and assembly programs for talent in music and drama.

At present there are 12 large Youth Centers in the five boroughs of the city, which operate full time from 3 P.M. to 10 P. M. At these centers a youth may participate in every kind of sport such as boxing, basketball, ping-pong, billiards, and enjoy painting, wood-craft, photography, teen age dances, and other hobbies. Outdoor sports such as soft ball, baseball, track and field events are held in the parks and playgrounds of the borough. The P.A.L. has produced many fine athletes such as Sandy Sandler and Billy Graham and points with pride to the records its teams have made in the AAU Indoor Championship (Track) for the past three years.

PAL is doubly active during the summer months when it operates a summer camp called FOX LAIR located in the Adirondack Mountains, upstate New York. The camp accommodates 600 boys 10 to 15 years of age.

Another service rendered by this organization is the counselling of young people and the operation of a Job



Handicrafts keep hands out of mischief

Placement Division. The friendly co-operation and counselling sets many a youth on the right path to a career.

The entire P.A.L. is now operating its tremendous program on less than a one million dollar budget.

P.A.L., while keeping children occupied during their leisure hours, performs a service that is intangible in its nature. It teaches children of all nationalities to play and work together. The seeds of good citizenship are planted in the good soil of the young thought. Respect for law and order and the friendliness of the policeman's blue uniform does much to combat the juvenile delinquency problem.

PAL points with pride to the records its teams have made in the AAU Indoor Championship meets





## Chiefly Chatter

**J. ARTHUR GRADY, Retired Chief  
Pueblo, Colorado**

**By  
Bob Lloyd**

In a job as Chief of Police, there are any number of sharpened axes poised for the neck should it be extended in any direction.

But 73 year-old J. Arthur Grady, Pueblo, Colorado, Chief who retired November 1st, has survived the political uprisings and turmoils after serving 30 years as chief and 47 years in the police department—a national record acknowledged in September 1952 by the International Association of Chiefs of Police at the annual 59th convention in Los Angeles, California.

J. (for James) Arthur was married to Ruby Channing, in Denver, on April 25th 1905, just eight days after he joined the department. During the years he has passed through situations which would have sent an ordinary individual home to kick furniture around, tie tin cans to the dog's tail, and generally be nasty. It's assumed he either kept the tribulations of his work out of the home or his ever-loving must have been a patient woman. It is suspected she is a patient woman, because he tells that she quit him cold the day he became a cop and it took fast work to win her back.

Grady joined the department on April 17, 1905 as a patrolman. His starting salary was \$80 per month. There were no tax deductions from income, but he had to "chip in" generously and regularly to the "slush" fund of the political party in power.

Two years later, when another administration gained municipal power, most of the other 44 patrolmen were given the boot, but Grady survived the storm. In 1911, Pueblo adapted its city charter and civil service commission rules. Grady's been there ever since.

After a series of day and night beats, Grady had some relief in 1910 when he had the distinction of driving the

first motor patrol wagon in the Pueblo Police Department's history.

He was promoted to desk sergeant in 1912, and eleven months later to detective, the start of a fabulous career as a sleuth which gained him a national reputation. In January 1922 he was named Pueblo's Chief of Police and Chief of Detectives.

The IACP was organized shortly after the turn of the century, and Grady was admitted as a member in 1922. He has been a familiar figure at the IACP conventions in the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

During the prohibition era, he was a member of the Wickersham joint committee of the IACP and American Bar Association. The committee, named for George W. Wickersham, chairman of the national commission on law observance and enforcement, was created by President Hoover. For several years Grady was a member of the association's standing committee on arson.

Chief Grady was made an IACP member for life in 1943 when only 67 of the 1,300 members held that distinction. The present roll of life members now totals about 200 of the 2,500 member organization.

In his career as a crime fighter, Grady has been credited with the captures and convictions of:

Thomas Raish, brakeman on the Denver and Rio Grande Western train, who admitted killing the train's express messenger and robbing the express car of more than \$7,000 near Alamosa, Colo. on Feb. 18, 1922;

Fred Jansen, church janitor in Denver, who signed a confession that he killed his wife on March 17th, 1924, and stuffed her body into a trunk addressed to a small town in California;

Mrs Winona Green, 23, of Pueblo, who murdered her husband's parents at Little Rock, Ark. in October 1924 in an attempted short cut to the couple's wealth;

Jos Kitterman and Lige Higgins, Kansas bank robbers, who spent more than 25 years in the Colorado prison after they were captured in the winter of 1915, and admitted the murder of a special agent for the Sante Fe Railroad as he checked them in a "hobo jungle";

George Kemmerer, New York City, an importer of German goods, including small adding machines, who was arrested in the early 1920's after his buyers discovered several large orders for the machine had been filled by substituting pumpnickel bread.

Now the familiar figure behind the chief's desk has left his duties for a season of relaxation—"mostly traveling." Grady, trademarked by his shock of white hair and wide, tanned smile, will be able to unload his shoulder holster of a companion of 30 years—a colt .38 cal. revolver.

"I've never been shot in my 47 years, but I've been shot at plenty—at least a half dozen times when I was closing in to make arrests," he declared.

Grady has left his duties to an experienced officer, Roy F. Harper, who has 15 years behind him on the Pueblo department, the last five in the rank of captain.



# The Case of the Bolted Door

By  
Charles O'Hara

*Editor's Note: Because of the special interest of our readers, we have the permission of Editor Ben Zale of Industrial Photography magazine to reprint in part the following article which appeared in the Fall 1952 issue.*

But can you PROVE it? There was a time when the word of the expert witness was accepted without question in the courts of law. He was THE authority — impartial, knowledgeable and above the trivial disputations of the court room. Defense lawyers, however, know now when to view the police laboratory expert with suspicion. After all, he is in their eyes, the "house man." It is for this reason that the forensic scientist seeks to support his testimony with objective proof. He has found the photograph ideal for this purpose. The film is a silent but eloquent witness available to defense as well as the prosecution.

A recent burglary case vividly illustrates the versatility of the police laboratory technician in employing the special techniques of photography. A restaurant had been burglarized, but the door had not been forced. The detective assigned to the case began to record the facts. How did the burglar enter the premises without breaking the door?

The detective examined the premises and pointed to the kitchen exhaust fan. One of the blades had been bent and restored to its original position.

A few hours later the detective showed up with a suspect, a neighborhood character with a dirty leather jacket (Figure 1). He pointed to a barely visible smudge on the back of the jacket. The suspect maintained that the grease on the jacket was the result of climbing under his car for recent repair work.

The detective called the Crime Laboratory and within

the hour a laboratory expert was at the scene. The laboratory technician confiscated the jacket, took a sample of the grease from the kitchen fan and a sample from the auto. The police laboratory technician used photographs to establish his claim. An ultra violet photo of the coat clearly outlined the stain of the fluorescent grease (Figure 2). Next three x-ray diffraction photographs were presented. These, the expert maintained, clearly established that the grease from the jacket was similar in composition to the kitchen grease, but different from the automobile grease. The jury appeared doubtful. It was requested that the expert elaborate.

The expert explained. The available evidence sample on the jacket was a milligram or less. It had been mechanically lifted to avoid contamination from the natural fat or oil in the leather jacket. Because of the minuteness of the sample, ordinary chemical methods would be useless. Modern instrumentation could, however, achieve the analysis in a simple fashion. Auto grease is essentially a soap, a metallic salt of a fatty acid. Cooking grease is an ester. The atomic lattices of the constituents could be discerned by sending x-rays through each sample and recording on film the manner in which they were diffracted. This basically is the function of the x-ray diffraction camera. In this manner a chemical analysis of a minute sample could be obtained.

The samples had not been destroyed and were still available to the defense. The defense chose to ignore the offer. The jury was convinced.

Figure 1. The suspect's leather jacket as it appeared to the unaided eye.

Fig. 2. By using a Wratten 2A filter and photographed by ultra violet illumination on pan film, the jacket was made to reveal the stain outlines brilliantly.



Figure 1

Figure 2

Figure 3. X-ray diffraction patterns of (a) the known sample of kitchen grease from the fan; (b) the unknown grease from the jacket; (c) the known auto grease from the suspect's car. Disregard the center white spots as they are holes cut in film for centering purposes. Note similarity in the line patterns between (a) and (b), while (c) has only a diffused ring and no lines.

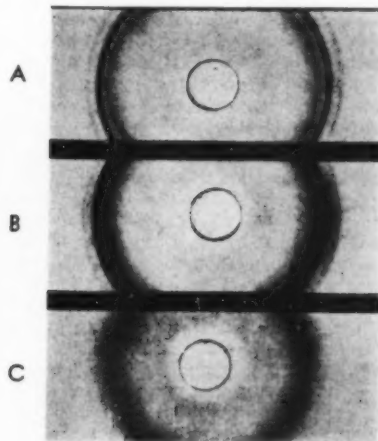


Figure 3

# Notes on Gambling

The pro's and con's of gambling, whether or not it should be nationally legalized is one of the great debatable subjects of our country. For years, certain groups have advocated a national lottery with the proceeds going to an old age fund or charity, hospitalization plan etc. Opinions differ but regardless of which side of the fence you are on, the aspects of the moral values need NEVER concern the law enforcement officer. Every state, city and community has its own laws regarding gambling and the enforcement of those laws is the concern of the police officer.

Before we get into the routine and procedure of law enforcement for gambling, let us review a few interesting facts about the human quality of gambling.

There is a frailty in the "make-up" of man which looks with favor on the "something-for-nothing" temptation. It is the basis of every get-rich-quick scheme and sets up certain types of humans as natural bait for confidence tricks which any sane and thinking man would never consider a second. Of course, the homespun philosopher will tell you that all life is a gamble. A man who invests his entire savings into a new business is taking a chance in hopes that he will profit by the venture. One may classify that as a gamble BUT there is ONE great difference. The man does not expect to get something for nothing. He is going to invest his time and energy in hard work which he hopes will compensate his efforts by showing a profit at the end of the year.

Gambling has often been described as a disease, an intangible urge that gets into the blood. It is not confined to certain classes of people, but the extent and the type of gambling is dependent upon the amount of money and social strata in which one moves. In sections of a great city where the "poorer" classes live the numbers are played with great regularity. Bets of five cents to a quarter are daily placed on the firm belief that there is a law of averages and each individual KNOWS the day will come when he will hit the jackpot. The best advertising an operator can get is to have

a "win" come from a certain section. Each player then gets the feeling that "I'm next."

Almost every adult alive has at some time or other engaged in some form of gambling. Perhaps it was just a friendly game of poker while the wife was out "coffee kloching" or if you don't play cards you may have been part of a baseball pool and had "the Red Socks in the sixth inning." The fact that everybody does it is an argument for legalization. On the opposite side is the objection that the gambling habit is like drinking habit—just ONE more (chance or drink) and it can be just as ruinous.

The gambling laws are not consistent in certain states. For instance, in some states gambling is illegal yet one can go to the race track and bet at the pari-mutual window. Tax is collected and the set-up is very profitable to the state. In states where gambling is legalized, strict supervision by law enforcement officers maintains law and order and the tax revenue has done much to support government, it is claimed.

But now to the business at hand. What is the law's definition of gambling? It is safe to assume that in states where gambling is illegal, that any game or device played for profit, where skill and foresight play no part—is gambling. This may also include a sport where bets are placed on the outcome of skill or ability of others.

The general interpretation of gambling is a situation where one person is making a profit—such as a backer or a bookie. A game in which a player keeps all his winnings and no other person other than the players profit, is not considered illegal gambling.

An arrest for illegal gambling is generally accompanied by a seizure of slot machines, roulette wheels, racing sheets, or other paraphernalia. These are classified as public nuisances, and should be confiscated at the time of arrest. These objects are very necessary bit of evidence and should be carefully marked for identification in the same manner as one would guard evidence found at the scene of a crime.

Frequently one is called to break up and arrest players in a crap game on a city street or lot. The simplest charge is "disorderly conduct" to the annoyance of the public, rather than "gambling."

The main objection the public interest has against gambling is that it does breed gangsters and violence espe-

cially when carried on under cover.

To maintain law and order in a community the law enforcement officer must know what gambling and how much, legal or illegal, goes on in his domain.

A policeman is expected to be constantly aware of everything that takes place on his beat. In the matter of gambling he should be aware of its existence almost from the moment it begins.

A patrolman has many sources of information to keep him posted on changes of personnel on his beat. By becoming friendly with the corner grocer or the butcher he can glean important bits of "gossip" on many of the customers. This is not an obvious "pumping" process but an off-handed friendly conversation with the merchants who can be a good source of information. Youngsters, also are often helpful in telling things "out of school".

If a policeman KNOWS his beat, and every activity which takes place on it, he will have no trouble spotting at once any change of habits of the "natives", unexplained traffic or activity in an illogical place, or any influx of strange people. Unlawful gambling can only flourish if the local policeman "turns his head the other way". Often a law abiding citizen will report gambling to him. Hearsay evidence can frequently get a man into trouble. Before taking any further steps he must first ascertain the veracity of his "tip". Until sufficient knowledge of the activity is known, he must feign ignorance of the gambling until the time to move in for an arrest.

In preparing for a gambling raid, the number of men, the hour and plan of procedure will be dependent, of course, on specific conditions. Frequently a large operation requires many hours of surveillance. A "plant" is sometimes placed in an opposite building to check the number of people entering or leaving, at certain hours of the day. The personnel of the establishment should be known and recognized by the "plant". In some cases, a photographic record can be made, using a camera with a telescopic lens.

Police who would nip trouble in the bud, will keep an eye open for gambling establishments. They expand rapidly and when competition enters the picture there may be murder in the making.

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## MINUTE PHOTOGRAPHY

The cost of photographing every person who has committed a misdemeanor has been prohibitive. In spite of the fact that the public is interested in crime detection and prevention, only certain monies are allotted for the law enforcement agencies. The solution to the "problem of costs" has now been solved by the use of a new machine that is completely automatic and is being used with success by the Los Angeles Police Department.

The machine is called Auto Photo and is a complete studio in itself. Its size is not much larger than a telephone booth, and it does not require special training to operate it. Anyone after a few minutes instruction can manage its functions. Four different poses of a subject are produced in a permanent form on a strip, within two minutes time and the entire cost is

only three cents.

It is generally accepted, that many sex perverts, habitual drunkards, and petty gamblers are likely to be involved in more serious crimes later in their careers. With the new machine "mug shots" of these people when they are first arrested for misdemeanors become a valuable record when police are seeking them for questioning in connection with crimes of a more serious nature.

Recently, seven automatic photo studios have been installed in the Los Angeles Main Jail and more are on order for future installation.

Lt. Frank Cunningham of the Los Angeles Police Department was in charge of the Records and Identification Division when the first units were installed. He points out the great advantage of the

machine to the Los Angeles Police Department or any other law enforcement agency, in strikes, civil disturbances, or riotous demonstrations.

"The Auto Photo Studio", explained Lt. Cunningham, "can be moved right to the scene; the arrestee is 'mugged' in a matter of seconds, and his fingerprints are put on the reverse side of the pictures."

"Another important use is in providing positive evidence for future court action that the person was arrested at a particular place, date, time, and by a particular officer. There are four individual pictures on the print which the machine ejects; therefore, the arrestee's front and two side views can occupy three frames, while the arresting officer's picture can be put on the fourth frame. Fingerprints of both officer and the person arrested are then placed on the reverse side of the strip."

Positive tie-up of arrestee and arresting officer can eliminate a similar situation which occurred in Los Angeles a few years ago. In this instance over two hundred persons were arrested during a demonstration, and only two were convicted, because there was a six month lapse between the date of arrest and the date of the trial, and the officers were not able to identify positively the many people they arrested during the night of the demonstration.

The most important feature of this machine is its speed and simplicity of operation. It takes four high quality photographs in 30 seconds. The subject is seated in a chair which can be raised or lowered electrically inside the booth. The operator presses a button and the first picture is taken. Three other views follow in quick succession—right profile, left profile, and rear if desired. On every picture on the strip are the booking number and the date. The operator does not have to adjust lens opening, shutter speed, and focus as the Auto Photo machine is pre-set for all picture taking.

The moment all views are snapped, the compact studio goes to work on the development; in less than two minutes, the four picture strip emerges, ready for permanent use—and all at the cost of about three cents a picture.

At Los Angeles County Jail one frame of the Auto Photo is mounted in a special identification card and filed on a "Wheel-dex" kept at the elbow of the receiving officer of the jail. On this ID card is listed every alias under which the arrestee might be known; thus, even if the person arrested denies ever having been booked before, his card on file with his photograph is positive identification under any one of a dozen aliases. This indicates another valuable reason for having photographic prints on hand of all suspects, even those arrested for misdemeanors.

The operation in handling the machine is so fast that during a three day Christmas holiday, police officers at the Los Angeles jail "mugged" 1300 persons who were arrested on drunk charges and other misdemeanor violations. Another advantage of the machine is that when it takes a picture of a drunk, it shows any abrasions as well as the general conditions

(Continued on page 11)



## The Iron Claw

### The Versatile Weapon

The Argus Mfg. Co., 1134 North Kilbourn Ave., North Chicago 51, Ill., has a tool that may be used to replace Jiu Jitsu in controlling a suspect; second, it may be used to replace the jack or club for defense; and third it is invaluable as a tourniquet in emergency cases.

To visualize the working of the IRON CLAW, look at your hand. The greatest opening between the compression members, the fingers, is that between the thumb and middle finger. That is where you obtain the greatest pressure when you apply a firm grip to an object.

As you examine the open IRON CLAW, you will notice that the size and shape of the opening are similar to those of the thumb and middle finger of the hand. When using the IRON CLAW the hand is replaced by a tool that does not tire, that can hold a grip indefinitely, that affords over forty times the compression (or gripping power) of the hands.

The following demonstrate a few of the many possible methods of utilizing the IRON CLAW in police work.

The claw is normally carried in a closed position. It is held in your hand with the handle across the palm, and the ratchet sleeve extending between the first and middle finger. The handle is held by the little finger, ring finger, and thumb. Grip the ratchet sleeve between the first and middle fingers and draw the ratchet sleeve towards the handle. This releases the ratchet lock. Hold the ratchets levee in this "release position" with the middle finger, and move the head of the claw to the right

with the index finger and it will open. A little practice will enable you to open the claw as easily as you can cock a pistol.

In applying the claw, merely turn the hand holding the claw to left, thrust the open jaws at and around the object to be gripped, and twist the handle to the right. This twisting of the handle to the right closes the jaws. Keeping the fingers off of the ratchet sleeve will permit the jaws to lock at the point of maximum applied pressure. To release the pressure, merely draw the ratchet sleeve towards the handle and turn the handle to the left.

Proficiency is, of course, the result of practice. Ten minutes a day devoted to the manipulation of the claw should, within a week's time, make you so adept in its operation that you will have complete confidence in your ability to use the claw as rapidly as you can use your hand.

Although the claw can be applied on any part of the body that can be gripped by the hand, the most frequently used holds are the wrist, elbow, palm of hand, ankle, throat and lower arm.

The wrist grip is of value for either the "frisk" or the "come along". Applying the claw to the wrist and twisting away from you and upward will force the prisoner off balance and up on his toes, enabling you to search thoroughly (with your free left hand) his cap or hat, between his shoulders, the arm pits, the waist, all pockets, and the crotch. After searching the upper body, force the prisoner's arm to hammer-lock and thoroughly search the lower part of the legs and ankles. It is obvious that this ability to thoroughly and safely frisk the suspect will afford the officer a great degree of confidence.

Although the ankle grip can be used effectively, in combination with a flying tackle from front, side, or rear, to capture a suspect it is particularly suitable for control of psychopathic cases. Even the most dangerous

maniacs can be rendered helpless if the claw is placed sideways on the ankle and slight pressure applied. The claim can be locked in this position for any reasonable length of time.

In replacing the jack or club, the claw is merely turned around. A blow with the claw held in this position is much more effective than that from a jack or club because it can be delivered quickly and straight from the shoulder. When using the claw this way, use body blows only. Blows to the shoulder, collar bone, solar plexus, elbow, or below the knee are far more painful and consequently more effective—than blows to the head. Then too, these blows will not result in the permanent injury or disfigurement of the suspect.

The claw is an ideal instrument for use as a tourniquet assuming, of course, that every police officer has had training in first aid.

In the case of severe injury to the hand, the claw can be applied around the wrist, and sufficient pressure developed to completely stop the flow of blood. For injuries of the arm, the claw should be applied from one to one and one-half inches above the wound, and so placed that the pressure will be on the main arterial point. Injuries to any part of the arm can be handled in this manner. It is also possible to apply the claw over the bony structure of the upper arm, with one jaw in the pit of the arm on the axillary artery and thus shut off the entire flow of blood to the arm. Similar applications to the leg or crotch will enable the user to effectively shut off the blood supply to the ankle or entire leg. Bleeding from head injuries can also be stopped temporarily if the claw is placed so as to bring pressure on the carotid artery of the neck, with the other jaw around the vertebrae to hold the claw in place.

A four page brochure with 22 illustrations is available from the manufacturer or circle No. 15 on the Reader's Service Card.

## Get a "Sure Grip" on your Shooting with a "Sure Grip" on your gun!



LARGE • MEDIUM • SMALL  
FIT YOUR GUN TO YOUR HAND

"Sure Grip" Adapters provide uniform, form-fit gripping surface for grips of Colt and S&W pistols and revolvers. Easily installed. Black only.

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FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CIRCLE # 22 ON R. S. CARD

## Safety Contest

A nation-wide safety contest for police departments has been announced by Chief Cyrille Leblanc, Gardner, Mass., president of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, and Franklin M. Kreml, director of the IACP Traffic Division and vice president for traffic and transportation of the National Safety Council.

The contest, sponsored by IACP will be conducted by the National Safety Council as two special divisions in the Council's National Fleet Safety Contest. Divisions will be provided for municipal police departments and state police and highway patrol organizations.

Police fleets will compete in accordance with the rules of the National Fleet Safety Contest, which is now in its 22nd year. Winners in each of the police divisions will receive the NFSC plaque bearing the names of both sponsoring organizations.

Contestants will compete without charge and under the rules, will report the number of reportable accidents sustained and vehicle miles traveled during each month. Each contestant will receive a monthly bulletin showing his cumulative accident frequency and his standing in the contest. Police Departments will be mentioned in the bulletin by code number only.

Mr. Kreml described the contest as a proven tool of accident prevention and an important new service to police administrators who are interested in cutting down accidents involving police equipment.

The contest will begin July 1st, 1953, and will close June 30th, 1954. Police administrators may obtain contest rules, registration forms, and report forms by writing the Motor Transportation Division National Safety Council, 425 North Michigan Ave., Chicago 11, Ill.

## Minute Photography

(Continued from Page 9)

which may be helpful as evidence.

There are many benefits to Auto Photo, but foremost is the economy of operation. Because of its reasonable costs, everyone charged with any violation in Los Angeles is now "mugged". The prints produced by this machine are sharp in detail with good highlights and shadows thus lending themselves to reproduction or enlargement.

## News

The 60th annual conference of the International Association of Chiefs of Police will be conducted Sept. 13-17, 1953, in Detroit, Michigan. Conference headquarters will be in the Statler Hotel. Commissioner Donald S. Leonard of the Detroit Police Department will be host to the law enforcement officials.

May, 1953

*Had we  
but world enough  
and time*

no one would need monitors but  
speed in communication is economy  
and often a life and death matter.



MODEL PR9 FOR 152-174 MC BAND



Chief McMurtry and members of Sheridan, Indiana, Volunteer Fire Department with John Oakley Vice-President of Midwest Fire and Safety Equipment Co. who supervised monitorradio installation.

If you have a police, fire, forestry, pipeline, civil defense, taxi or any other vital 2-way radio system, here is how monitors pay off.

Says Chief McMurtry—of the Sheridan, Indiana, Volunteer Fire Department:

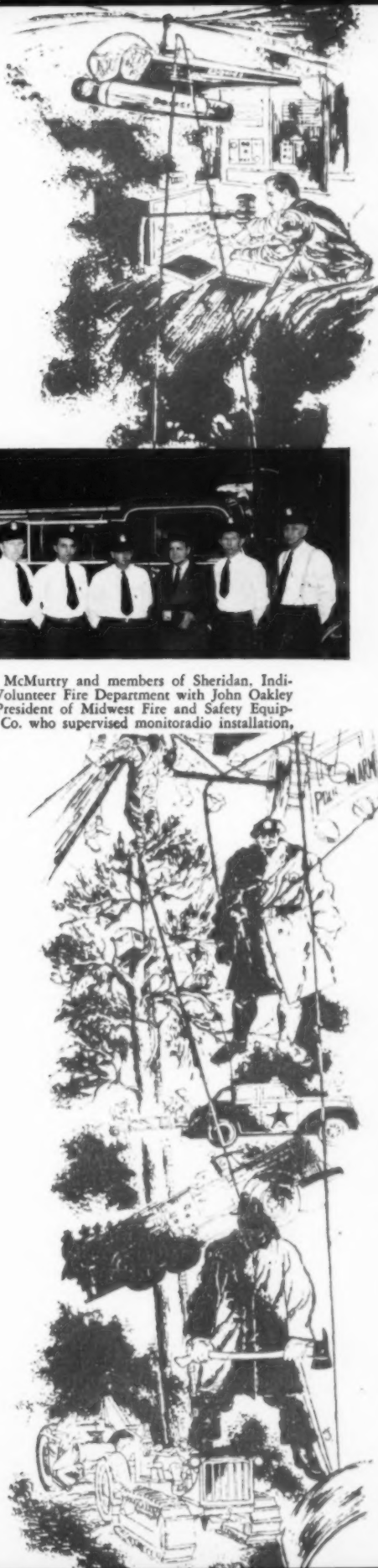
"In the past, the largest obstacles for our Volunteer Fire Department to overcome has been the method of determining the exact location of the fire and beating the traffic there. Speed of course is essential for the efficient operation of any Fire Department. Now, with the Town Police Radio Base Station located in the Department and with the use of 18 PR9 Receivers in the homes of our members we not only learn of the fire before the Town Siren is blown, but we in many cases arrive at the fire before the equipment....We do not hesitate to recommend this Receiver to any Department!"

Franchises available, write for information.

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**MONITORADIO**

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CIRCLE # 25  
ON READER'S SERVICE CARD





## New Products and Methods

You are invited to request further information direct, or by using the L&O post card.



### Reload Clip

The Revolver Cartridge Clip Corporation of 3 Center Market Place, New York 13, New York, has available a clip for reloading service revolvers rapidly. The clip comes complete with a carrying case that fits on an officer's belt. The spring clips for each pair of cartridges are 3/16 inch higher than the pair directly in front to prevent entanglement.

When reloading the clip, two cartridges are inserted in high seats first, next two in intermediate seats, last two in low seats. High seats are nearest finger grip.

To insert in case, open clip to a flat position and insert with rounded side to the front of the case. Note position of finger guard in illustration.

The case is designed to open automatically. To withdraw loaded clip for use, insert forefinger of left hand into finger grip and pull it in an upward direction.

Withdrawn from the case, the clip automatically folds into loading position and is held in left hand with thumb placed on top. Forefinger remains in finger grip and second finger is behind guard.

Loaded clip may be withdrawn from case at the same time gun is in use. When all cartridges have been fired, empty shells may be ejected with the ball of the left hand, while loaded clip is still held in hand.

To load revolver, spot one or two cartridges over cylinder chamber, push clip down with thumb—a QUICK horizontal "jerk" disengages clip from cartridges. Gun is then ready for use.

For further information contact the manufacturer or circle No. 19 on Readers' Service Card.



### Portable Battery Recorder

Miles Reproducer Company, Inc. of 812 Broadway, New York 3, New York, has several compact models of portable battery operated recorders, ranging in price from \$450.00 to \$870.00, depending on the type and optional equipment.

A continuous tape or Sonoband is used. Recording is made on each side of the band, thereby reducing costs and conserving space. Four hours of recording can be made on each face of the Sonoband at a cost of approximately three cents per hour.

The recorder is not only used for recording reports, interviews, and conferences, but may also be used to play back instructions or give lectures to groups of officers or citizens.

The unit is powered by six standard flashlight cells which last 100 working hours, and by one "B" battery, good for 350 working hours.

For complete information contact the manufacturer or circle No. 18 on the Readers' Service Card.

### New Custom Converters

A new line of DC to AC "Custom" Convertors for use in police mobile radios has been announced by Carter Motor Co., 2640 North Maplewood Ave., Chicago, Ill., manufacturers of rotary power supplies.

The new models are of 300, 400 and 500 watt AC output capacity as contrasted with the 250 watt maximum capacity of the regular line. The "Custom" convertors are especially engineered for commercial and industrial applications requiring higher output capacity than heretofore available. The various models operate from battery power or line voltage of 12, 24, 28, 64, 115, or 230 volts DC.

The frame is cast with pole shoes and field ring in one piece, eliminating losses and simplifying construction. Transformer grade armature laminations are specially designed for converter service, and are cross stacked, to reduce eddy current and hysteresis losses. Tripe and quadruple insulated



magnet wire assures maximum protection from shorted windings. For further information contact manufacturer or circle No. 20 on Readers' Service Card.

### Chicago Police Get Better Press

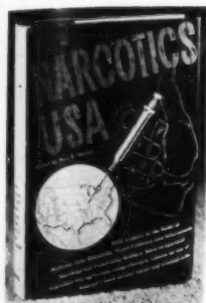
We have just finished reading an article in the May issue of "Real, A Magazine for Men" about the strides forward that Chicago has taken in good government during the past few years. The magazine states that for many years Chicago was referred to as the "Crime Capitol of the World." The article, debunking the "10 Big Lies About Chicago," was written by Alton J. Smith and was based on an interview with Mayor Martin Kennelly.

The article is "good public relations" for the police department. The opening paragraph tells of a Japanese movie star who was honored with a police escort during her visit in Chicago. The honor was lost on her because she mistook the escort for protection from notorious gangsters.

Two new agencies recently added to the police department—a special Intelligence Detail and a so-called "Anti-Hoodlum Squad"—have done much to help curb crime and corruption. The Intelligence Squad keeps constant check on the incomes of men in the police department and any evidence of illegal income is brought before the Civil Service Commission.

The Mayor wisely does not claim that his city is the cleanest in the world, as part of some political propaganda. Rather he points to violations which have been corrected by these new police details.

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# **Narcotics, U. S. A.**

**By Paul B. Weston and others**  
**Edited by Paul B. Weston**

Greenberg Publisher, New York  
1952 XIX, 319 p., Illust., Ports.,  
Bibl., 21 cm (octavo) \$4.00 Library  
of Congress Card No. 52-9280

In the light of the recent inquiries and investigations throughout the country as a whole, NARCOTICS, U. S. A. is a further shocking revelation of facts and recommended remedies. NARCOTICS, U. S. A. is the result of two years work by nine specialists compiling and editing data to make an authoritative and comprehensive work covering the illegal drug traffic in the United States.

The authors are all men and women who are experts in their respective fields of medicine, law, education, youth guidance, law enforcement sociology and community welfare. All are directly concerned with the illicit drug traffic in one way or another and in this connection each does a highly commendable job with his or her own specialty.

The reviewer found the book thought provoking and informative. For the reader who is looking for lewd shock this is not the book. It is a sensible intelligent presentation of the narcotics story in the United States. The shock is apparent only when one realizes the extent

# **BOOK REVIEW** *For the Departments' Library*

By  
**DAVID O. MORETON**

to which drugs have been used immorally, and the horrible results, in crime, corruption and wrecked lives.

Using present laws, one of the authors offers a plan of attack on the narcotics problem; others described problems of youth education and citizen responsibility for this education. They extend to cover the traffic itself and its interrelation with the social structure of the community and the relationship of the drug and the crime. Briefly covered are drugs other than the most popularly known. Methods of care and treatment of the addicted are outlined as are the problems of "teen-age addiction".

NARCOTICS, U. S. A. is a new approach to a problem which requires understanding. It is the sole responsibility of each department or agency, local, state or federal; it is an individual community problem as well. All must open their eyes and work together and within themselves. The close of this much needed book deals with a plan of action for tomorrow with stress on education, corrective legislation and research on the community level, where it must start if it is to be successful. After reading this book your reviewer realized somewhat of the extent of the problem and that something must be done about it. NARCOTICS, U. S. A. is a step toward that goal.

## **Increase Your Department's Efficiency and Cut Apprehension Costs!**

### **The new AUTO-PHOTO I.D.**

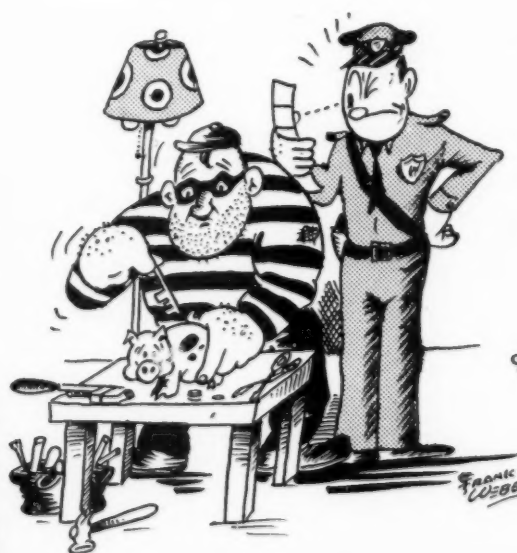
Machine now makes it possible—time  
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sharply defined, permanent, high  
quality photographs within two minutes  
for a fraction of a cent per print  
(3¢ for a strip of four).\*

Write for Special Bulletin ID-10.

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**Auto Photo Co., Inc.** 1452 S. San Pedro St., Los Angeles 15, Calif.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CIRCLE # 24 ON READERS SERVICE CARD



LEE E. LAWDER

## From the Editor

We have written many words on the subject of public relations and the police department. We will probably write many more because we believe this to be a vital concern of police work.

Occasionally a pamphlet which does a good job of making a community conscious of the importance of its police protection comes to our attention. This week we received one from the 15,000 populated town of Dumont, N. J., where Chief Herbert H. Allmers, Sr. is in command.

The little booklet, entitled "Police Advice for Your Safety," is about 3 1/2" x 7" in size and contains 24 pages of helpful information and advice to the citizens. A copy was distributed by hand to every family in Dumont while a patrolman was taking a census of the home.

Almost every phase of public safety is covered by the booklet. Starting with a message from the chief telling each citizen how he can co-operate with the police, the pamphlet continues with a chapter on what to do if "suspicions" are aroused, "Suggestions to Homeowners" how to properly leave their houses for an evening. Comments on locks and doors, solicitors and peddlers, strangers in the community, servants, auto care to prevent theft, relationships of citizens to the juvenile delinquency problem and other important pieces of advice are offered by the pamphlet.

There is nothing in the little booklet that is not a familiar story to every police department in the country and the idea of distributing pamphlets is not a new one; however inasmuch as distributing pamphlets is a most valuable means of educating the citizens to the importance of co-operating with the police, this method of acquainting the public with police functions is one of the very "best public relations" possible.

The cost of such a booklet can usually be underwritten by an advertisement on the back cover and one inside the front cover.

### DO YOU KNOW THE ANSWERS?

1. When was the Juvenile Aid Bureau of the New York City Police Department started? Why was the P.A.L. formed? How many New York City Youngsters have contact with the Police Athletic League? How many Youth Centers are there? (Answers on page 4 and 5)
2. What Chief retired at the age of 73, last November, after achieving a national record of 47 years as a law enforcement officer and 30 years as Chief? (Answer on page 6)
3. What is the function of the X-ray diffraction camera? (Answer on page 7)
4. Can an officer charge a group of street crap shooters with gambling? (Answer on page 8)
5. How much does a set of "mugged" pictures with the new Auto Photo equipment? (Answer on page 9)
6. Can you describe the functions of the Iron Claw? (Answer on page 10)

### Random Shots:

The Police Department of Teaneck (N. J.) are in the middle of a campaign to have every bicycle in town equipped with red fluorescent tape on the rear mudguard. Up to now, Lt. William Muhlhahn tells us they have taped 450 and expect to hit the 1000 mark before they are finished. The men are doing the job on their own time and there is no charge to the youngster for the service. The entire activity is being sponsored by the P.B.A. Local 86 and it is estimated that the cost per bike runs from 12 to 15c. In addition to the taping for night riding safety, each bicycle is checked for mechanical defects and the owner registers the number with the police. This is helpful if the bicycle is ever reported stolen. Here is an example of another good public relations job; starting right at the best age—with youngsters.

We have received a reminder that a three week course entitled "Selection and Training of Driver License Examiners" will be held at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill. from May 11th to 29th. The course is under the direction of Glenn V. Carmichael, member of the training staff of the Traffic Institute.

Enthusiasm almost runs away with us as we think of the plans we have for future LAW AND ORDER editorial content. Only today we were speaking to Lt. James Brennan of the Juvenile Aid Bureau of the New York City Police Department. He has promised to do a series of articles on juvenile delinquency from the standpoint of police administration.

Our technical editor, Dave Moreton tells us that his series on guns and ballistics has progressed to the point where we may announce the first article in our June issue.

We are now considering the purchasing of a series of articles by a well known master of the art of self defense (Judo, to be exact). Our aim is to make LAW AND ORDER the most valuable working textbook that can be read by a law enforcement officer.

Believe me, we have had a lot of fun over the name of this publication, its publisher and its editor. The idea for the publication was in the publisher's mind long before he met the editor. It certainly looks like coincidence that LAW AND ORDER seems to be a contraction of the name LAWDER but that is not half as amusing as "Copp" publishing a cop's magazine. Of course we could continue this story by saying police and politics have something in common and we have a Mayor in our accounting department (only he spells his name Maier).



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"ONE IF BY LAND,  
TWO IF BY SEA"

**NOW**

**YOU IF BY AIR**



Paul Revere could take time for a midnight ride, when the enemy's approach was signalled. But now the danger is no longer "by land or by sea." *It's by air.* The power to deliver a devastating air attack against this country *exists right now!* What about radar? Your U. S. Air Force radar network scans the skies 24 hours a day...with fighter-interceptors on combat alert. But low-altitude loopholes cannot be avoided in any radar screen. *Low-flying planes can get through.* That's where the eyes and ears of the Ground Observer Corps are the only detection. That's where you are needed! You, as a GOC spotter trained by Air Force experts, may be the one to give the first warning. Your report to your Air Defense Filter Center may send up the Air Force interceptors...or bring into action U. S. Army anti-aircraft batteries. You're part of a *team*, in the GOC...essential to the total defense which alone can maintain peace. 200,000 patriotic Americans are serving now...proudly wearing their GOC wings. 300,000 more volunteers are urgently needed.

**JOIN NOW!** Contact your nearest Civil Defense Director or write to:  
Ground Observer Corps, U. S. Air Force, Washington 25, D. C.



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